

# THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

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## THE EXAMINER;

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PAUL SEYMOUR,  
PUBLISHER.

### From the Louisville Democrat.

**The Emancipation Movement.**  
GENTLEMEN: At the beginning of this discussion you said: "We do not admit the necessity of this movement for emancipation; and we do not believe any plan that can be devised at present practicable or possible in this Commonwealth. We shall defend both these positions when we see occasion for it."

By the latter proposition, I suppose you mean that no plan is capable of being carried into effect in our present circumstances, by reason of the insurmountable obstacles which the public will throw up. As to the first of these points, I think a plan has been exhibited which is capable of being carried out. Neither in the nature of things, nor in the particular case, does there seem to me to be any difficulty, which it may not overcome. You may think me very dull, or even if I were to intimate, that your own prepossessions against the whole movement, and your pledge at the beginning to oppose every plan, that might be proposed, disqualify you, at present, for an impartial consideration of this plan. But I will not abuse your courtesy in allowing me the use of your columns, by extending needlessly the explanation or defence of my views on this part of the subject. I am very willing to leave this plan where I have placed it. I think for myself—so do you—and so, Gentlemen, will the people who read what we are writing. If those, whose business it is to settle all this matter, shall reject this plan, I will cheerfully submit—and in the hope that a better will be brought forward and adopted.

As to the difficulties which this or any other plan will meet in the public mind—already settled, as you suppose, against the whole "enterprise"—whether every conceivable plan will be found impracticable, because the people, whose province it is to accept or reject, will have none—that is a subject on which neither you nor I can say anything with certainty at this time. The first Monday in August, and no earlier day, will make it plain. I can calmly wait for that day. When it comes—if I live to see it, and its decisions sound, be against my wishes—as a sound democrat—in that same republican spirit—I will readily acquiesce in the conclusions of the people.

In the meantime, it is my right, which you freely acknowledge, to use all proper means to bring others to my way of thinking. And I have strong faith in the power of truth and reason. Your first proposition is, that this movement for emancipation is not necessary;—you do not admit its necessity. I understand you to employ these terms in a qualified sense; for in an absolute and unqualified meaning, no one would use them in this connection. No man would say that Kentucky cannot possibly get along without emancipation. You mean to say, that, in your opinion, the public good does not depend on it; that the highest prosperity and true glory of this Commonwealth do not rest in any degree upon it; that humanity does not claim it at our hands; nor the love of liberty nor religion itself plead for it. You know, gentlemen, that I would not purposely misstate your views, or seek any advantage in the argument by the slightest discolouring of them. I have read with the utmost care all that you have written, and this I take to be a fair and ample statement of the substance and spirit of it, on the point now before us.

With great respect, but with the utmost confidence that I am right, and that you are wrong, I differ from you here. In the sense explained above, I hold that the early adoption of some plan for abolishing slavery, and removing the colored population, is among the first necessities of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. We can live without it. We can be prosperous without it. But it would be a retarded and not, as it ought to be, and as it would be with it—a constantly accelerated prosperity. We can be a great Commonwealth without it. Virginia is a great Commonwealth—the nursery of statesmen—the mother of States—the glorious Old Dominion is a great Commonwealth—slavery and all. But I think she had this day been far greater—and more prosperous—richer in all the elements of true greatness and prosperity—if she had, with unflinching firmness and constancy adhered to her policy of 1776, and carried out the principles of universal liberty which it favored, if it did not rest upon them. In that year—so near to '76—while the struggle of our National Independence was going on—while such men as Washington, and Jefferson, and Henry, her sons, her statesmen, were at the helm of affairs, and the influence of their opinions was felt in her legislation—her Assembly passed an act to prevent the further importation of slaves, imposing enormous penalties for its violation, and setting free the slaves brought in and sold. I say, if Virginia had carried out the policy which this act suggests, she had this day been a far greater Commonwealth than she is. So I say of Kentucky. Our best interests—the things that make a people truly great and happy—would be promoted in a very high degree by the gradual disappearance of slavery, and the black man. They will all be retarded, and that with constantly increasing and more and more successful resistance, if slavery be declared perpetual.

You find a reason against this movement in what you consider a sort of breach of public faith involved in it. You say, "we are in favor of letting the subject of slavery alone at the ensuing Convention; because we are satisfied that the Convention would not have been called, if any change on this subject had not been generally disavowed."

How far the politicians may have entered into arrangements of this kind, I have no means of knowing—nor do I care. The people never agreed to anything of the sort. Those who made them ought to have considered at the time, that they had no power to make them, except for themselves. They must stand to them now with the best grace they can. On some, I should think, the thing would sit rather awkwardly. The truth is, a great variety of motives influenced the people of Kentucky in demanding this Convention. Some desired it on one ground, some on another. But every man of any reflection must have foreseen, that the whole question of a new Constitution being opened, every sort of amendment and reform, which any large body of the people might desire, must be considered. It is idle, therefore, to suppose that those who very strongly wish to carry any measure of reform, will not endeavor to do it, if they see any reasonable prospect of success. The whole matter has been thrown open by the people themselves; not by such as affect to be leaders—who had no better got out of the way—and every qualified voter has a right to propose anything that he pleases, within the limits to which the people of Kentucky are restricted by their relations to the other States and to the General Government. And to my mind, those who forbid the advocacy of any such reform, no matter what—upon the ground we have been considering—simply make themselves ridiculous, and will be laughed at for their pains. I am happy to observe, gentlemen, that in the conclusion of your remarks on this point, you exempt all persons from the obligation of this agreement, except those who entered into it. You say, "these considerations do not affect those who have been heretofore entirely uncommitted on this subject." You may rest assured that many of our fellow-citizens are not only uncommitted, but really favored the call of a Convention, with a view to this very thing. And my opinion is, that if this had not been so, the Convention had not been called. The remodeling of the Constitution of a State is a very serious matter. A very large portion of the people have always been averse to such a work. And although many desired changes in the Constitution on other subjects—and many desired a change favorable to the perpetuation of slavery—many also desired to have something done, more or less, against slavery as a perpetual institution in Kentucky. These last for this reason, more than for any other, voted for the Convention. But for this, they had voted against it; and in that case, it had not carried. And now, if these things be so, with what face can any man say, that this large class, in seeking to persuade their fellow-citizens to fix a time when slavery shall cease, are violating good faith; are breaking the compromise by which it was generally agreed that the subject of slavery should not be opened?

You urge another reason against this movement in these terms: "Besides, we believe that there are other changes in the Constitution of great importance, which will be lost sight of if this question of emancipation is thrust into the movement. It is a question of so great magnitude that it will engross the whole attention of the public, and other changes will not be made. Indeed, the sentiment of the State will not be had on constitutional reform generally, if this subject is made prominent."

Gentlemen, I have read this paragraph over and over again to be sure that I understand you. Do you mean to urge the importance of the question as a reason against the consideration of it? Do you mean, that because it is so great—so much greater than any other—so much more important than all others—therefore we ought to let it alone? I never heard such reasoning before! It never occurred to me as the demand of reason, or the dictate of wisdom, that small matters should take precedence of such as are truly great. I never imagined that sound policy requires the first and highest interests of the State to give place to those which are secondary, and comparatively unimportant! And, least of all—if you had not so enlightened me—I would I ever have supposed, that the "great magnitude" of a public interest may afford the conclusive and final reason against attending to it. Gentlemen, if you were not democrats, I should doubt your confidence in the people. I should really question whether you are willing to trust us. And even as it is, I beg you to allow me to suggest that you had better examine yourselves on this point. You may perhaps find within you—much to your surprise—a lurking distrust of the public virtue and intelligence. You may thus discover the ground of your reluctance to lay all this matter open before the sovereign people, and let them settle it.

There are doubtless, as you say, other and very important questions of constitutional reform to come before the people and the Convention. But the people, to whom it all belongs, are capable of considering every part of the matter. They will, if the subject is fairly presented to them, duly consider them all, and give to each such relative weight as they think it entitled to, and to all, such direction as they deem wise and just. I cannot, therefore, see the danger, which you suggest, of one question swallowing up all the rest. But if it should, it will be because those whose province it is to determine everything in this case, will agree with you that this one is more important than all others, and will judge it to be sufficient to settle this one in such way as it pleases them, at this time, and bid the others wait—and you and I ought to be satisfied. But if we were not satisfied, out of the republican spirit of submission to the will of the majority—we might find consolation in the acknowledged inferiority of the other questions proposed. They refer mainly to the tenure of office, and the mode of election, or appointment, and they will bear, if carried, mainly on constables, sheriffs, clerks, justices of the peace, judges, and a few other public officers. Now, however desirable and important such reforms may be, it cannot be pretended that the abuses, which they are designed to remedy, have very seriously retarded the prosperity of the State, or if continued, would impose intolerable burdens upon our posterity. You intimate—as I fully admit—that we have gotten along very well heretofore, notwithstanding

the presence of slavery—and pointing to our acknowledged prosperity with it, you ask—Why seek to abolish this institution? Much more may I say, that we have prospered under all these other abuses, which you so much desire to correct, and why seek a change? But, in truth, neither argument is sound, and we should calmly refer all these questions to the people, that they may, as far as possible, correct them all, having first duly considered both the greater and the less. This I desire to do. But you object to the consideration of that, which you acknowledge to be the most important subject of all. Gentlemen, it will not do.

You urge another reason against "the necessity for this movement for emancipation," which you appear to consider far stronger still. It is a denial of the evils of slavery. This brings us to the heart of the question. If slavery be, indeed, a blessing, and not a curse—if the world has been wrong in calling it a calamity, while it is in fact, a public good—if the slave himself ought to rejoice in his bonds, and never once pant for freedom—if the master may be sure that there is no wrong or damage in it, to himself, his children, or his slave, why, let us rivet fast the chain, that it never may be broken—and secure the benefits of this precious boon to posterity forever! Away with all that is left of the law of '33! Petition Congress for the repeal of all unwieldy or hasty laws, that declare the slave trade piracy—go, catch the poor white men you speak of, and make them slaves indeed—if already "white slaves," as you call them, worse off than the black, let them share the benefits of this blessed institution!

But we will look a little further into these matters hereafter.  
I am, very respectfully,  
WM. L. BRECKENRIDGE.  
Louisville, March 1, 1849.

### From the Lex. Observer and Reporter.

**Statistics and Probable State of Opinion about Slavery in Kentucky.**

There are in Kentucky, according to the report of the second Auditor, to the present general assembly, 192,470 slaves. These are distributed as follows:

There are under	in 24 counties.
500	30
" between 500 and 1,000	11
" " 1,000 and 1,500	11
" " 1,500 and 2,000	6
" " 2,000 and 2,500	6
" " 2,500 and 3,000	7
" " 3,000 and 3,500	4
" " 3,500 and 4,000	4
" " 4,000 and 4,500	3
" " 4,500 and 5,000	2
" " 5,000 and 5,500	2
" " 5,500 and 6,000	2
" " 6,000 and 6,500	1
" " 6,500 and 7,000	1
" " 7,000 and 7,500	1
" " 7,500 and 8,000	1
" " 8,000 and 8,500	1
" " 8,500 and 9,000	0
" " 9,000 and 9,500	0
" " 9,500 and 10,000	0
" " 10,000 and 10,500	0
" " 10,500 and 11,000	1

The counties which contain as many as 3,000 slaves each, and upwards, number 22 counties, and contain in the aggregate, 110,959 slaves—that is a clear majority of 29,548 of all the slaves in the State. These 22 counties, as well as I can ascertain, send 34 members to the Legislature, and will send 34 members to the convention.

The remaining 78 counties (there are 100 counties in the State) contains 81,411 slaves—a great minority of the slaves of the State, distributed amongst nearly four-fifths of the counties of the State, of which a number contain less than 100 slaves, and 24 counties less than 500 slaves each. These 78 counties send 66 members to the legislature, and will send 66 members to the convention.

Of the 34 members of the convention, that will be sent from the twenty-two large slave counties, it is by no means probable that the whole number will belong to the pro-slavery party. It is very doubtful what will be the result of the impending struggle even in Fayette, where there are more slaves than in any other county; and, an equal or greater doubt exists, as to many others of the large slave counties, for example, Bourbon, Shelby, Jefferson, Mason, &c., and the city of Louisville, embraced in the county of Jefferson, one of the twenty-two counties, will probably be beyond a doubt, send 4 members to the convention who will not be favorable to eternal slavery in Kentucky.

On the other hand, can it be conceived that the great mass of the counties of the State—(78 against 22)—in which there are comparatively few slaves, will desire to see this calamitous institution made an everlasting curse upon the State, and upon them? Is it to be presumed, that when one loud and unanimous cry, from the whole earth is rising up, for freedom, that the non-slaveholding population of Kentucky will volunteer to be used for the purpose of making slavery endless and hopeless, in the very fairest portion of that earth? We shall see what these things will bring forth.

Great changes have occurred in the distribution of power since the last convention met, fifty years ago. The great slave counties, which sent six and eight members each, out of the 25 counties which formed that convention, will send one or two each out of the 100 members that will form the new convention. We shall see what this fact will work out. The politicians are resolved to do nothing. Let them have their way and reap their reward. When did they ever do anything great or wise?

The leaders of party are bent on party ends. When were they ever bent on anything more noble and more lasting? It would be a mercy to the State to crush them all.

The timid and the interested will strive by every means to deter us from attempting anything; and amongst other means, they are now chiefly busy in proving that nothing can be done, and that, therefore, nothing should be attempted. Let them read the statistics now laid before them, and tell us why we can do nothing.

Oh! that God in his goodness would raise up for the great work on which we are about to embark, here and there, over the state, men worthy of the crisis! Men, worthy of the name—worthy of the times—worthy of the work! Men full of prudence, courage, knowledge, and truth; neither leaders of parties nor traders in politics, nor seekers of office; but zealous for the glory of the State, the good of the

people, the advancement of the human race!

Are there not such men in Kentucky?—Yes—and they will be heard and felt. Let not the friends of the whole race in Kentucky be discouraged. Let them not distrust themselves. Let them do their duty, and they will achieve a victory that their children's children will bless them for.

FAYETTE.

**American Antiquities.**  
Several specimens of American antiquities have recently arrived in the city. They were discovered by an American traveler, whilst exploring the country of the Sierra Madre, near San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and excavated from the ruins of an ancient city, the existence of which is wholly unknown to the present inhabitants, either by tradition or history. They comprise two idols and a sacrificial basin, hewn from solid blocks of concrete sandstone, and are now in the most perfect state of preservation.

The removal of these heavy pieces of statuary from the mountains was accomplished by means of wooden sleds, transported by canoes to the mouth of the Pánuco, and from thence shipped to this port.

The largest of the idols was undoubtedly the God of Sacrifice, and one of the most important. It is of life-size and the only complete specimen of the kind that has ever been discovered and brought away from the country.

The smaller idol is the God of Sorrow, to whom worshippers came to offer up their devotions for the tears it shed and the relief afforded them in their griefs. This statue is diminutive, the carvings plain, and the whole simply devised.

The Sacrificial Basin measures two feet in diameter, and displays much skill and truth in the workmanship. It is held by two serpents entwined, with their heads reversed—the symbol of eternity, which enters largely into the mythology of the ancient Egyptians. The Egyptian gallery of the British Museum contains several specimens of the work here described.—N. O. Picayune.

**West Point Academy.**  
The following are the items of Appropriation in the bill "for the support of West Point Academy" for the year commencing with July next,—now under consideration in the House:

Pay of Officers, Instructors, Cadets &c.	\$79,764
Commutation of Subsistence.	5,621
Forage of Horses for Officers and Cadets.	2,400
Clothing for Officers' Servants.	420
Repairs, Fuel, Stationery and Confectionaries.	26,460
For increase and expenses of Library.	1,000
Expense of the Board of Visitors.	1,014
Barracks for Cadets.	40,000
New Mess Hall \$5,000; Reading Hall \$2,000.	7,000
Hospital for Enlisted Men.	2,500
Permanent Barracks for Engineer Troops.	5,000
Total for expenses and improvements.	\$171,295

**Mining.**  
M. Chevalier, the most distinguished statistician in Europe, makes the following calculation as regards the production of the precious metals. Of Gold,

America produces,	\$10,295,380
Europe,	895,660
Russia,	20,666,600
Africa and S. Asia,	11,711,000
Total,	\$43,568,580

Equal to 138,360 lbs. avoirdupois.

The whole value of Gold and Silver produced at this time is—

Gold,	\$43,568,580
Silver,	\$8,883,400
Total,	\$52,451,980

The above estimate, of course, was made before the golden deposits were discovered in California.—Cin. Gazette.

**A Medicine against Brownism.**  
In an excursion made in the winter of 1702-3, from St. John's to the Bay of Bulls, Captain (the late General) Skinner forming one of our party, we had, on our return, to cross a large lake, over the ice, some miles in extent. When about the middle, Captain Skinner informed me that he had long been severely pained by the cold, and found an irresistible drowsy fit coming on. I urged him to exertion, representing the fatal consequences of giving way to this feeling, and pointing out the state in which his wife and family would be found should the party arrive at St. John's without him. These thoughts roused him to exertion for some time; but, when he had reached the margin of the lake, he gave way, and declared he was utterly unable to struggle further, delivering, at the same time, what he considered his dying message to his family. As there were some bushes near the spot, I broke off a branch, and began to thrash my fellow-traveller with it; at first, without much apparent effect, but, at length, I was delighted to find that my patient winced under my blows, and, at length, grew angry. I continued the application of the stick until he made an effort to get up and retaliate. He was soon relieved from the torpor, and, as we were now but a few miles from St. John's, I pushed on before the party, leaving the captain under their especial care. I left, also the stick, with strong injunctions that it should be smartly applied in the event of the drowsiness returning. I soon reached the town, and had some warm porter, with spice, prepared against the arrival of my friends: with this and considerable friction he was enabled to proceed home, where he arrived perfectly recovered. He himself related the story at the Earl of St. Vincent's table, at Gibraltar, many years afterwards, expressing, at the same time, much gratitude for the beating he had received.—Memoirs of Rear-Admiral Sir John J. Brenton.

**Punishment of Prize Fighting.**  
In the New York House of Assembly they have reported a bill to punish prize fighting, which extends to those leaving the State for the purpose of fighting, to those training for fights, and the trainers. This is right.

**Population of Milwaukee.**  
It appears by a table prepared by the Milwaukee Sentinel, that the population of that city, numbers 15,448; and that the increase during the past year has been 1,530.

The average expense of running a train upon the great English railways is estimated at one shilling (22 1/2 cts.) per mile.

### Statistics of Insanity.

From the sixth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, we glean the following interesting facts.

The New York Lunatic Asylum is located at Utica—at the close of the last year the total number of patients was 472; 231 men and 241 women. During the past year 405 have been admitted, of whom 201 were men and 204 women. Of this number, 87 men and 87 women—174 in all—have recovered—36 men and 48 women have been discharged greatly improved—20 men and 18 women discharged unimproved, and 86 have died.

Large shops are connected with this institution, in which the patients employ themselves. Tailor's shops, one for shoemakers, a plumber's shop, two for joiners and cabinet work, two rooms for painters, and other rooms for sewing, mattress making, &c. It has a farm and garden furnishing abundant supplies of vegetables for the whole household, and pasturage for 16 cows, and hay to feed them and 6 horses during winter.

Schools, debating societies, reading aloud, games, music, exhibitions, &c., are resorted to with good results.

The finances of the Institution are prosperous. The total receipts for 1848 were \$74,708 59. Expenses \$68,655 49—balance on hand \$6,053 10.

The price of board of patients who are supported by towns and counties, is \$2 per week, and for the board of those supported by their own property or friends, the price is from \$2 50 to \$4.

The receipts from the board of patients have been adequate to the payment of all the current expenses of the year.

**MASSACHUSETTS LUNATIC ASYLUM.**  
This Institution is located at Worcester. From its 16th Annual Report, we learn that the year 1848 commenced with 394 patients—that during the year 261 were admitted, making 655 who have enjoyed its benefits during the year. There have been 136 cases of recovery, 32 improved, 48 incurable and harmless, 2 incurable and dangerous, and 30 died.

The causes of insanity among those admitted the last year, are stated to be—47 in consequence of ill health—12 intemperance—22 domestic afflictions—50 periodic cases—24 hereditary—cases arising from physical causes 47. The report says this detail is complicated, and then makes the following remarks:

"Intemperance has directly produced a large per cent. of the cases of insanity. The continued use of alcoholic drinks produces functional and soon organic disease of the brain itself, which is almost certainly incurable. The symptoms of this form of insanity are somewhat peculiar—a confused mind, a horrid apprehension of pending evil, timidity and rashness, and often a homicidal propensity. The term horrors is peculiarly descriptive of these cases of insanity produced by intemperance are numerous. Much of the domestic affliction that overwhelms so many families is attributable to this cause. While the head of a family is sinking himself by the indulgence of his besotted appetite to a level with the lowest of his race, hard work, poverty, disgrace, and disappointed ambition become the companions of the wife and children. It would be strange if their reason should not occasionally be crushed under such a great calamity."

Under the table of ages, the report says: "The middle period of life sends us the most patients. A few come to us after they have passed the age allotted to man. About one-half of the cases are married and half single."

The receipts of the institution the past year were \$44,406 32; expenditures \$42,860 05; balance on hand \$1,546 27.

These institutions are great State charities, and their prosperous condition and usefulness are highly gratifying. There can be no object more worthy of public munificence than the restoration to reason of those in whom its light is obscured or quenched.—Cin. Gaz.

**Want of Women to Share the Pastoral Life of Australia.**

At this sheep station where we had encamped I met with an individual who had seen better days, and had lost his property amid the wreck of colonial bankruptcies: a tea-totaller with Pope's Essay on Man for his consolation, in a back hat. This "melancholy Jacques" lamented the state of depravity to which the colony was reduced, and assured me that there were shepherdesses in the bush! This startling fact should not be startling, but for the disproportion of sexes and the squating system, which prevents the spread of families. If pastoralization were not one thing and colonization another, the occupation of tending sheep should be as fit and proper for women as for men. The pastoral life, so favorable to love and the enjoyment of nature, has ever been a favorite theme of the poet. Here it appears to be the antidote of all poetry and propriety, only because man's better half is wanting. Under this unfavorable aspect the white man first comes before the aboriginal native. Were the intruders accompanied by women and children they could not be half so unwelcome. One of the most striking differences between squating and settling in Australia consists in this. Indeed, if it were an object to uncivilize the human race, I know of no method more likely to effect it than to isolate a man from the gentler sex and children.—Col. Sir J. Mitchell's Expedition to the Interior of Tropical Australia.

**Public Land Sales.**  
The President has issued official proclamations appointing Monday, the 4th of June, for the sale of public lands at the offices at Sault Ste Marie and Irons, Michigan, Fall of St. Croix and Mineral Point, Wisconsin; and Fairfield, Iowa.

There are also to be sales at Sault Ste Marie, Mineral Point, and Dubuque, on the 18th of June.

At Sault Ste Marie, on the 3d of September, the mineral lands situated between Lake Superior and the Montreal river, and on Isle Royale, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, are to be sold.

On the same day, at the Falls of St. Croix, the mineral lands in Wisconsin, located principally on and adjacent to the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers, will be sold.

### Stationary Progress.

The "American Railroad Journal," of Feb. 24th, contains some valuable and interesting statistics upon the subject of railroads, showing their present condition throughout the world. The following table is more fully accurate than any before published on the subject:—

Miles.	Cost per mile.	Total.
United States,	6,421	\$300,000,000
Canada,	54	30,000,000
Cuba,	250	25,000,000
Total in America,	6,725	\$355,000,000
Great Britain,	4,420	145,000,000
France,	1,250	110,000,000
Germany,	3,370	50,000,000
Belgium,	425	80,000,000
Holland,	163	25,000,000
Denmark and Holstein,	292	40,000,000
Switzerland,	78	50,000,000
Italy,	1,623	30,000,000
Russia,	113	60,000,000
Poland,	187	50,000,000
Hungary,	157	50,000,000
Total in Europe,	10,678	\$1,044,400,500
Grand Total,	17,403	\$1,944,552,500

The above gives the number of miles of railroad in operation at the commencement of the present year—the cost per mile of their construction, and the aggregate expenditure. Within the last twenty years these seventeen thousand four hundred and three miles of railroad have been built at an expense of twelve hundred and forty-four millions, six hundred fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars. And it is asserted, that the roads now in progress, including those which will be completed within the next five years, will represent an additional amount of capital equal to the sums already expended upon those that are finished.

It will be noted that the above table only comprises roads finished and in operation, while in Europe and in America thousands of miles are in progress of completion, and thousands of additional miles are contemplated and being projected.

For instance, at the close of the year 1847 the Railways built and in progress in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland amounted to 12,481 miles contemplating a capital of \$1,567,887,000; and the whole amount actually expended, on Railways, to the end of September, 1848, was \$537,222,000.

And in France, at the close of the year 1846, the number of miles of railway in progress and completed was 3,841, requiring a capital of \$416,000,000.

In Russia also, at the end of the year 1847 there were 1,600 miles of railway in progress, which are being rapidly built by the government, although only 113 miles are in operation, as stated in the above table.

And in the United States, 6,421 miles are in operation, while the number of miles of railway in progress of completion, are comparatively greater than in the European countries above mentioned.

The number of miles of railway in actual operation in the several States of the Union, will appear from the following table:

Maine	111 3/4 miles; New Hampshire	263 1/2; Vermont	91 1/2; Massachusetts	876 3/4; Rhode Island	64 1/2; Connecticut	270 1/2.												
Total in New England	1,678 miles.																	
New York	2,191 miles; New Jersey	239 1/2; Pennsylvania	720 1/2; Delaware	40; Maryland	252; Virginia	406; North Carolina	255; South Carolina	204; Georgia	602; Florida	26; Alabama	111; Mississippi	95; Louisiana	50 1/2; Kentucky	28; Illinois	53; Indiana	86; Ohio	294; Michigan	264.
Grand Total,	6,421 1/2 miles.																	

**Manfield and Hudson's Railroad.**  
The amount expended on account of this Road is—

1847	\$1,106,121 25
Gross receipts last year,	85,726 34
Expenses,	27,921 30
Net earnings,	857,921 04

This Road is now in progress of construction from Manfield to Newark, a distance of 60 miles, and will be opened the present year. It is also proposed to extend the Road from Newark to Portsmouth via Lancaster, Circleville, and Chillicothe, down to the Scioto Valley—thus forming another line of railway from the Lakes to the Ohio River.—Cin. Gazette.

### Journal of the Pilgrims.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever of New York, has recently republished the Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, New England, in 1620, with historical and local illustrations of providences, principles, and persons. It is an exact reprint, with the ancient orthography, of the edition published in London in 1622. It contains a graphic relation, by one of their own members, of their departure from Plymouth, in England, on the 6th of September, their boisterous voyage in the Mayflower, and their arrival on the bleak coast of Massachusetts in the month of November. The sufferings of the Pilgrims by famine, exposure, and sickness, are feelingly portrayed. All who are interested in the early settlement of New England, will read the work with great interest, particularly the chapters on the First New England Sabbath—the First Deaths and Burials—the First New England Meeting House—and the First Town Meeting. The Editor's Illustrations are complete, and throw much light on the germs or beginning of New England customs and institutions. The work is for sale by Bradley & Anthony, 113 Main street.—Cin. Gazette.

### The Potato.

Professor Mulder, so well known by his discovery of proteine, (the much controverted substance), has just formulated a solemn condemnation of the potato. "As an article of food," says the learned chemist, "this tuber is not nourishing, and is the cause of the moral and physical degradation of the nations who make use of it." &c. The question, however, does not, exclusively lie in this consideration of the nutritive principles, but, whether the same are or are not of easy assimilation; for we might as well feed on galls percha, cat-o'-fish, or urea, if these principles alone were kept in view.—L'Union Medicale.

In the formation of a single locomotive steam-engine, there are no fewer than 5,416 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the work of a watch.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**MANUAL LABOR AND MISSION SCHOOLS AMONG THE CHICKSAW INDIANS.**—The Domestic Committee give notice, that in behalf of the Board of Missions, they have accepted the proposal made by the government, at the request of this nation, to establish a Manual Labor and Mission School. And have appropriated funds to cover the expenses of a proper agent, to visit the country, and, in conjunction with the agent of the government and of the Indians, to select suitable grounds for the establishment of the mission. The government offers to advance, at proper periods, \$5,000 towards the erection of the necessary edifices, to appropriate as much land as may be requisite for the mission, and \$1,000 towards fuel, tilling, and stocking the farm, &c.; and to pay \$50 per annum for each boy actually instructed, clothed, fed, and educated, at the school—not exceeding 100, nor less than 50 in number, during the year; and will continue this payment during 20 years.